CHAPTER – 2

HARYANA : A PROFILE

The perception of the people very much depend upon and are influenced by the geographical, economic, social and political background of the area in which they happen to be. As these factors play an important part in shaping a particular political culture and moulding the behaviour of a person residing in that particular environment, the study of these factors becomes of great significance. In this chapter an attempt has been made to describe in brief the profile of the State of Haryana, District Bhiwani and that of the selected Blocks so that one could have an overall picture of the State in general and District Bhiwani in particular. When Punjab was partitioned in 1947 the entire Hindi speaking region of Punjab governed by British remained an integral part of Eastern Punjab. Later in 1948, native state of the region were included in newly formed state Patiala and Eastern Punjab States Union(PEPSU). After some time PEPSU was merged in Punjab in 1956, which later on paved the way for the creation of Haryana. In spite of this political, geographical and administrative unity, the people of Haryana region did not merge their identity with the people of Punjab. In socio-cultural and linguistic aspects, they always maintained their own separate identity. The Akalis under the leadership of Saint Fateh Singh demanded for a separate Punjabi State on linguistic basis. The government has to bow before their pressure. Ultimately Central Government agreed to examine the demand on September 23, 1965 and appointed a committee under Sardar Hukam Singh, the then speaker of Lok Sabha and the committee submitted its report to Lok Sabha on March 18, 1966. On March 21, 1966, Government of India accepted the recommendations of the committee in principle
for the reorganization of the State. On April 18, 1966, three members Boundary Commission under Justice Shah was appointed. Government accepted the recommendations of the committee. As a result Haryana, the then 17th state in Indian Union came into existence on November 1, 1966\(^1\), as a result of bifurcation of the bilingual State of Punjab under 'The Punjab State Reorganization Act, 1966' passed by the Indian Parliament on September 10, 1966. This new state of Haryana comprised of the Districts of Gurgaon, Mahendergarh, Rohtak, Hisar, Karnal, some parts of Sangrur (Jind) and Ambala Districts, having an area of 43,188 Sq. Km. and a population of 75,99,759 at that time.\(^2\)

Haryana is located on the North-Western side of the Indian Union adjoining Delhi. It extends from 27°03' to 31°09' North latitude and 74°05' to 77°06' East longitude, to the East of the State are Uttar Pradesh and Delhi. The State has Rajasthan in the South and West and Punjab and Himachal Pradesh in the North.\(^3\) Physically, Haryana falls into the broad natural divisions namely the Sub-Himalayan and the Indo-Gangetic Plain which runs in South-Eastern direction almost parallel to each-other. In the North-East, however, a narrow track of Ambala District lies within the outer ranges of Shivalik hills, and in the South-East the District Mahendergarh and Gurgaon form the Northern boundary of Aravali mountain.\(^4\) The Western Plain which approximately covers Hisar,

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Bhiwani, Sirsa, and Mahendergarh Districts, has a higher degree of aridity.

It is a thirsty land clothed by steppe vegetation and with sand dunes of various shapes and sizes. The Eater-Plain extends from the west of Yamuna up to isohyet line. The plain is flat and its general elevation varies only between 200 to 230 meters above the sea level. No important river passes through the state. Ghaggar, a non-perennial river, flows in the Northern extreme part, while Yamuna, which is fairly a good source of irrigation, flows along the Eastern boundary of the State. Haryana has a semi-arid climate in the South West and Gangetic type in the rest of State. Most of the year, the climate of Haryana is of pronounced character. It is very hot in summer and markedly cold in winter. There are two well marked seasons of rainfall in the state-the monsoon period lasting from the middle of June till September and the winter which occurs from December to February. Haryana is a small state with an area of 44,212 Sq. Km. i.e. 1.35 per cent of the area of India and a population of 1,64,63,648 which is 1.5 per cent of India's total population, out of which 88,27,474 are males and 76,36,174 are females. In Haryana density of population per Sq. Km. was 372 and sex ratio per 1000 males was 865 females in 1991 as compared to 257 and 927 of national level respectively. Out of the total population 1,24,08,904 people (75 per cent) are living in rural areas in 6,998 villages and 40,54,744 people (25 per cent) are living in urban areas in 94 towns. The literacy rate after 6 years onward is 55.33 per cent to the total population in Haryana as compared to 52.21 per cent of India. The population in Haryana has increased

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5 Government of India, India 1990-A Reference Annual, op. cit., p. 76.
27.41 per cent in last decade as compared to 23.9 per cent at national level.

Table 2.1
Demographic features of Haryana.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Distt</th>
<th>Area in Sq. K.M.</th>
<th>Males</th>
<th>Females</th>
<th>Total Persons per Sq.Km.</th>
<th>Females 1000 Males</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ambala</td>
<td>1568.85</td>
<td>418981</td>
<td>378499</td>
<td>797980</td>
<td>508 903</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panchkula</td>
<td>816.15</td>
<td>173557</td>
<td>145841</td>
<td>319398</td>
<td>391 840</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yamuna/N</td>
<td>1756.00</td>
<td>436415</td>
<td>385465</td>
<td>821880</td>
<td>468 883</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kurush.</td>
<td>1217.00</td>
<td>341612</td>
<td>300331</td>
<td>641943</td>
<td>527 879</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaithal</td>
<td>1967.00</td>
<td>443019</td>
<td>377666</td>
<td>820685</td>
<td>293 852</td>
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<tr>
<td>Karnal</td>
<td>1967.00</td>
<td>475056</td>
<td>410741</td>
<td>885797</td>
<td>450 865</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panipat</td>
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<td>449504</td>
<td>383997</td>
<td>833501</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sonipat</td>
<td>1385.00</td>
<td>410133</td>
<td>344733</td>
<td>754866</td>
<td>545 841</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rohtak</td>
<td>4411.00</td>
<td>977075</td>
<td>831531</td>
<td>1808606</td>
<td>410 851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Faridabad</td>
<td>2105.00</td>
<td>808223</td>
<td>669017</td>
<td>1477240</td>
<td>702 828</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gurgaon</td>
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<td>612620</td>
<td>533470</td>
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<td>415 871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rewari</td>
<td>1559.00</td>
<td>323460</td>
<td>299841</td>
<td>623301</td>
<td>400 927</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M/Garh</td>
<td>1683.00</td>
<td>357004</td>
<td>324865</td>
<td>681869</td>
<td>405 910</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bhiwani</td>
<td>5140.00</td>
<td>606378</td>
<td>533340</td>
<td>1139718</td>
<td>222 880</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jind</td>
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<td>439090</td>
<td>963104</td>
<td>352 838</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hisar</td>
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<td>991016</td>
<td>853618</td>
<td>1844634</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sirsa</td>
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<td>479407</td>
<td>424129</td>
<td>903536</td>
<td>211 885</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1991</td>
<td>44212.00</td>
<td>8827474</td>
<td>7636174</td>
<td>16463648</td>
<td>372 865</td>
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<tr>
<td>1981</td>
<td>44212.00</td>
<td>6909938</td>
<td>6012680</td>
<td>12922618</td>
<td>292 870</td>
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</tbody>
</table>


Table 2.1 reveals that Hisar is the biggest District having an area of 6279 Sq. Km. followed by Bhiwani with an area...
of 5140 Sq. Km. whereas Panchkula is at the bottom with an area of 816.15 Sq. Km. followed by Sonipat and Rewari. As far as the population is concerned Hisar District is at the top with a population of 18,44,634 followed by Rohtak with 18,08,606 and Faridabad with 14,77,240 whereas Panchkula District has the lowest population i.e. 3,19,398 followed by Rewari 6,23,301 and Kurukshetra 6,41,943. Faridabad District has the highest population per Sq. Km. i.e. 702 followed by Kurukshetra with 527 whereas Sirsa is at the bottom with 211 followed by Bhiwani with 222. The sex ration is highest in Rewari District i.e. 927 females per 1000 males followed by Mahendergarh with 910 whereas it is lowest in Sonipat District with 841 females per 1000 males followed by Rohtak with 851 females. The total population of Scheduled Castes in Haryana is 32,50,933 out of which 26,75,277 are rurals and 5,77,656 are urbans constituting 82 per cent and 18 per cent of their population respectively. There are 17,47,821 males and 15,03,112 females. Out of the total literate population of Scheduled Castes 7,17,538 are males (72 per cent) and 2,83,940 are females (28 per cent). The religion-wise composition of population in Haryana is Hindu 1,46,86,512, Sikhs 9,56,836, Muslims 7,63,375, Jains 35,296 and followers of other religion 3472.

In Haryana there are 4 Universities, 181 Colleges, 2998 High/Senior Secondary Schools, 1,499 Middle Schools and 5,501 Primary Schools which provide a very good infra-structure to the people for education purposes. The total literate people in the state are 74,49,926 are residing in rural areas and 24,74,086 in urban areas. There are 3,071 hospitals, dispensaries and health centres,
Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathic institutions and 149 family welfare centres to provide health care to people and 546 Veterinary hospitals and 859 veterinary dispensaries to fulfill the requirement of animals health in the state. The occupational structure of the population in Haryana reveals that there are 47,18,726 main workers, 3,84,744 marginal workers and 1,13,60,180 non-workers constituting 28.6 per cent, 2.4 per cent and 69 per cent respectively. Among the main workers one-fourth are residing in urban area and three-fourths in rural areas. The sector wise distribution of main workers in Haryana shows that 27,71,028 people are engaged in primary sector, 6,27,654 in secondary sector and 13,20,044 in tertiary sector constituting about 59 per cent, 13 per cent and 28 per cent respectively. The primary sector consists of agriculture and allied activities like livestock, forestry, fishing, plantation etc. whereas the secondary sector includes of mining, household industries and construction and the tertiary sector consists of trade and commerce, transport and communication, and service sector. Among the main workers in the state 18,29,530 are cultivators, 8,96,782 agricultural labourers, 50,561 engaged in mining, livestock, forestry, fishing plantation etc., 72,195 in household industry and 4,26,138 in other than household industry, 1,23,476 in construction, 4,07,010 in trade and commerce, 1,53,459 in transport, storage an communication and 7,59,575 in other services. In the pre-1966 Punjab which was one of the two most prosperous states in the country, the present Haryana region was quite behind Punjab in economic development though much better developed than other states. The per capita income of Haryana region in 1966-67 was Rs.343 which rise up to Rs.2370 in the year 1980-81. During

10 Ibid., pp.56-57.
1994-95 it was Rs. 12,242 at current prices and Rs.7508 at the prices of 1990-91.\textsuperscript{11} The similar figures of India for the said time period were Rs.8,282 and Rs.4,983 respectively. Today, Haryana is one of the go-ahead states in the country with an excellent infrastructure. It is very close to Delhi, the National Capital which has a big market for raw materials, finished good and trading etc. The transport and communication network is in a satisfactory condition in the state. It is the first state which linked all its villages and towns by metalled roads up to 1981. The total length of these in state is 22,452 Km. up to 1994-95. Besides, many state Highways, three National Highways including Grant Trunk Road pass through the state, having total length of 656 Km. The main railway routes which pass from the state are Delhi to Agra, Ajmer, Ferozpur and Chandigarh. Some part are under Ambala Division and some other are under Bikaner and Firozpur divisions.\textsuperscript{12} The postal and telecommunication network is very-well established and every village is connected with it and almost all the towns and cities are provided with STD/ISD facilities. There was 2588 Post Offices, 394 Telegraph Offices and 750 Telephone Exchanges in the state upto 1995-96. Haryana is the first state of India Union which has provided electricity, metalled roads and safe drinking water facilities to all its village (6,745) and towns (81) according to 1981 Census. Power generation and distribution system has been augmented many folds in Haryana. The total consumption of power has increased to 78,243 lakh K.W.H. in 1994-95 from 4343 lakh K.W.H. in 1966-67 and the per capita consumption has increased to 446 K.W.H. from 58 K.W.H. in the respective periods.\textsuperscript{13} The Power

\textsuperscript{11} Government of Haryana, Planning Department, \textit{Statistical Abstract of Haryana 1995-96}, \textit{op. cit.}, pp.211.
\textsuperscript{12} \textit{Ibid.}, p.465.
\textsuperscript{13} \textit{Ibid.}, p.426.
projection is very good and the future is bright in view of a number of Projects that the state has undertaken.

Haryana is basically a rural dominant state and agriculture is the backbone of state’s economy though considerable network of industry has been established. Out of total population, 124.09 lakh people (75.37 per cent) are residing in rural areas and the agricultural and allied sectors pay about 40 per cent of the state’s gross domestic production (GDP) and 59 per cent of total main workers force is engaged in primary sector. In the state more than 85 per cent of the population has land holdings up to 5 hectares and 60 per cent up to 2 hectares whereas the average size of land holding in the state is 2.43 hectares. The total cultivable area in the state is 37.6 lakh hectares out of which 35.6 lakh is net area sown which is 81.5 per cent of the total land. Almost 3 per cent area is under forest which is thinly populated and 11 per cent is not available for cultivation and 4 per cent is fallow land. Today, Haryana is not only self-sufficient in good grains production but also among the top contributors of food grains to central pool which stands at 30-35 lakh tones. Like agriculture, the associated activity of Animal Husbandry is also well developed in Haryana. Because of the suitable agro-climatic conditions some of the best breed of the country, both milk and draught variety, are found here.

Haryana is beneficiary of the multi-purpose project on Satluj and Beas where it shares benefits with Punjab and Rajasthan. Major irrigation projects are Western Yamuna Canal, Bhakra Canal and Gurgaon Canal. The state has completed Jui and Siwani Lift

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Irrigation Schemes and Jawaharlal Nehru Irrigation Scheme the biggest of its kind and Loharu Lift Irrigation Scheme. This system has changed the scenario of Southern Haryana particularly that of Bhiwani District. Besides canal irrigation, tube wells are the major sources of irrigation all over the State. The net area irrigated in the state is 27.19 lakh hectares which is 76 per cent of the net area sown. Out of the net area irrigated in the state 13.82 lakh hectares is covered under canal irrigation and 13.04 lakh hectares under tube wells. Various steps have been taken to raise the standard of living of the farmers of Haryana which is the first state to write off their co-operative loans. It has raised the price of sugarcane from Rs.24 to 35 per quintal in 1988-89 and Rs. 90 in 1996-97. The major crops in the state are rice, wheat, bajra, pulses, oil seeds, cotton and sugarcane. The area under various crops is 19.85 lakh hectares wheat, 9.76 lakh hectares rice, 5.69 lakh hectares bajra, 4.74 lakh hectares pulses, 6.18 lakh hectares oil seeds and 5.5 lakh hectares cotton and the production of various crops is 72.97 lakh tones wheat, 22.3 lakh tones rice, 7.2 lakh tones bajra, 8.6 tones oil seeds, 5.2 lakh tones pulses and 2.3 lakh tones cotton. The results of Green Revolution have clearly reflected in the state which has witnessed a phenomenal increase in agricultural output. Food grains production had a quantum jump from 25.92 lakh tones in 1966 to 109.8 lakh tones in 1994-95 which is more than four times. The state has a very sound industrial base with the increase in registered factories, from 1168 in 1966 to 6498 in 1995 and the number of workers employed is 3.91 lakh. It produces the largest number of tractors in the country. One out of every four bicycles is manufactured here. Besides, about one-third of country’s production

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of sanitary wares, Panipat has earned the reputation of being the weaver's city of India for its exquisite hand-tufted woolen carpets and colorful handloom products. There are 400 large and small scale units in the state. Great emphasis is being laid on dispersal of industries in rural areas.\textsuperscript{18}

The number of Employment-Exchanges including Sub-Officer has increased from 19 in 1966 to 99 in 1995 with 6,97,965 applicants on live registers in the state. There have been 6,40,547 employees in organized sector in the state up to December, 1995, of which 4,20,761 engaged in public sector and 2,19,786 in private sector. Among the public sector employees, 37,366 are attached with Centre Government, 2,50,426 with State Government, 18,233 with Local Bodies and 1,19,736 with Quasi government agencies. Whereas among private sector employees, 1,98,411 are acted/regular and 21,375 are non acted regular. There are 4,251 Banks in the state out of which 1,361 are Indian Scheduled Bank, 302 Cooperative Banks and 2588 Post-office Saving Banks. The deposits and credits of these Scheduled Banks have been Rs.8930.49 crore and Rs.4107.82 crore respectively up to March, 1996 and 14,177 Cooperative Societies having membership of 3758459. It has provided good opportunity for small and cottage industries and other activities in rural areas with a total loan advanced of Rs.1,252 crore. Administratively the state of Haryana is divided into four Divisions. Each Division consists of certain number of Districts. These are: Ambala Division – Ambala, Panchkula, Yamuna Nagar, Kurukshetra and Kaithal; Rohtak Division– Karnal, Panipat, Sonipat and Rohtak; Gurgaon Division– Gurgaon, Mahendergarh, Rewari and Faridabad; Hisar Division– Hisar, Sirsa, Bhiwani and

Jind. In all up to 31-12-1996 there were 17 Districts, 45 Sub-Divisions, 65 Tehsils, 31 Sub-Tehsils and 111 Blocks in Haryana.

Profile of District Bhiwani

The Bhiwani District derives its name from the headquarter town Bhiwani. It came into existence as the 8th Districts of Haryana on December 22, 1972 and was formally inaugurated on January 14, 1973. It was carved out of the erstwhile Districts of Hisar and Mohendergarh. It consisted of four subdivisions, six Tehsils, one Sub-Tehsil and eight Blocks. These include Bhiwani, Dadri, Loharu and Siwani as Sub-Division; Bhiwani, Dadri, Loharu, Siwani, Bawani Khera and Tosham as Tehsils; Badhara as Sub-Tehsil and Bhiwani, Dadri-I and II, Loharu, Siwani, Bawani Khera, Tosham and Badhara as Blocks. As per 1991 Census, the number of villages in Bhiwani District was 439 out of which 433 were inhabited and 6 were un-inhabited and there were six towns namely Bhiwani, Dadri, Loharu, Tosham, Bawani Khera and Siwani. The District lies between 28°19' and 29°5' North latitude and 75°28' and 76°28' East longitude. It is situated along the West-Southern border of the Haryana state and is surrounded by the Districts of Hisar on North, Rohtak on North-East, Mohendergarh and Rewari on South in Haryana and Jhunjhanu and Churu on the West in Rajasthan. It shares a long boundary with Rajasthan. The District headquarter is located at about 120 Km. from Delhi and 240 Km. from Chandigarh. It is well connected with roads and railways to the main cities of the country. Thought the district Bhiwani forms a part of Indo-Gangetic Alluvial Plain, yet largely it is dry and sandy.

As the District lies along the Rajasthan, it is the hottest and driest District of the state. It is mostly sandy and has detached peaks of Aravally hills, the highest of which is the Tosham hill which is 800 meters high. A sandy track stretches along the south-Western parts of the District and sandy dunes, commonly known as ‘Tibbas’, can be seen in large numbers. The location of the District has influenced the climate which is hot and dry in summer and cold in winter. The maximum temperature goes up to 48°C in June and minimum 0°C in January. There are frequent dust-storms in May and June. The average rainfall over the District is 377 mm. In spite of the fact that Bhiwani is not much favourably located, it has an edge over the other Districts so far as the development activities are concerned. It can proudly claim to be the dynamic District of the state.

The District has an area of 5140 Square Km. and a population of 11,39,718 constituting 11.6 per cent and seven (7) per cent of the state respectively. It has been the second largest District of the Haryana. Out of the total population 9,43,150 are rurals and 1,96,568 are urbans constituting more than four-fifths (82.75 per cent) and less than one-fifth (17.25 per cent ) respectively. Hence this District is a rural dominated one. Out of the total population, there are 6,06,378 males (53.2 per cent) and 5,33,340 females (46.8 per cent) in the District. The sex ratio is 880 females per 100 males.²² The density of population per Square Km. in Bhiwani District is 222 as compared to that of the state which is 372. Hence in comparison to the state, the Bhiwani District is thinly populated. The area and population of all the Tehsils of the District as per 1991 census can be seen in table 2.2.

Table-2.2
Tehsil-wise Area and Population in District Bhiwani

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>S. No.</th>
<th>Tehsil</th>
<th>Area Sq. Km.</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Density Per Sq. Km.</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
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<td>2.</td>
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<td>198807</td>
<td>121629</td>
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<td>89952</td>
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<td>4.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Loharu</td>
<td>611.33</td>
<td>88704</td>
<td>9031</td>
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<td>6.</td>
<td>B. Khera</td>
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<td>14159</td>
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<td></td>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>5140.00</strong></td>
<td><strong>943150</strong></td>
<td><strong>196568</strong></td>
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</table>


Table 2.2 illustrates that Dadri Tehsil is the largest constituting 16.5 per cent of the District area whereas Bawani Khera Tehsil is the smallest with an area of 9 per cent. The area of the other Tehsils ranges from 9.4 per cent to 13 per cent. Dadri Tehsil is the biggest in respect of population comprising 33 per cent of the total followed by Bhiwani Tehsil with 19.5 per cent. Loharu and Siwani Tehsils are at the bottom comprising 8.6 per cent and 9 per cent of the total population respectively. The District is not evenly populated. Bhiwani Tehsil is densely populated with a density of 390 which is more than twice to that of Siwani, Loharu and Tosham Tehsil having density of 149, 160 and 180 respectively. From the density point of view, Bhiwani Tehsil is followed by Charkhi Dadri and Bawani Khera having density of population 275 and 260 respectively.

Religion-wise the population of the District can be classified as: 11,27,661 Hindus, 8,283 Muslims, 2,159 Sikhs, 156
Christians, 12 Buddhist, 1113 Jains and 334 others.\(^{23}\) The strength of Scheduled Castes in the District is 2,16,162 i.e. 18.97 per cent which is quite close to their percentage (19.75) in the state. Out of the total Scheduled Castes 1,79,643 are residing in rural areas (83 per cent) and 36,519 in urban areas (17 per cent).\(^{24}\) Education generally play a vital role in the socio-economic development of the people. Literacy rate in the District is quite satisfactory. The District has 4,98,103 literate persons, out of which 3,88,552 reside in rural areas and 1,09,551 in the urban areas. The literacy percentage is 43.7 as against the state’s average of 45.85 which is 41.2 per cent in rural areas and 55.7 per cent in urban areas. There are 11 Colleges, 171 Senior Secondary and High Schools, 123 Middle Schools and 360 Primary Schools. Besides, there are 4 Professional Colleges, 4 ITIs and 2 Vocational Institutions.\(^{25}\) The number of households in the District are 1,73,272 out of which 1,40,772 are in rural areas and 32,500 in urban and the number of persons per household are 7 and 6 for the respective areas. There are 3,17,482 main workers, 52,540 marginal workers and 7,69,696 non-workers in the District constituting almost 28 per cent, 5 per cent and 67 per cent respectively.\(^{26}\) As per census of India (1991), a main worker is one who has worked for 183 days or more in a year in one or more than one economic activities and a person who cannot get work for 183 days in the above said economic activities is a marginal worker. The sector-wise distribution of main workers reveals that 2,19,012 people are involved in primary sector, 25,224 in secondary sector and 73,246 in tertiary sector constituting 69 per cent, 8 per cent and 23 per cent respectively.

\(^{24}\) Ibid., p.36.
\(^{25}\) Ibid., pp.29-30.
\(^{26}\) Ibid., p.56.
consists of agriculture and allied activities of livestock, forestry, fishing, plantation etc. whereas the secondary sector consists of mining, household industry and construction. The tertiary sector includes of trade and commerce, transport, communication and service sector. Further the percentage of cultivators, agricultural labourers, workers in household industry and other activities of main workers is 54.8 per cent, 12.9 per cent, 1.5 per cent and 30.8 per cent respectively. Hence more than two-thirds of the district’s main work force is engaged in agriculture and allied activities. The Loharu Block has the highest number of main workers (29.8 per cent) whereas Dadri-I has the lowest number of main workers (25 per cent). The participation of female workers in the rural area has been quite negligible i.e. 8.9 per cent of total main work force and as such there is adequate opportunity to impart training to rural woman folk to enable them to augment their income by working in small cottage industries. 

The total geographical area of the District is 4.61 lakh hectares of which 0.96 lakh hectares is put to non-agricultural use, uncultivable and the rest 3.65 lakh hectares is cultivable. Only 77 Sq. Km. area is under forest in Bhiwani District. It is not only a little (4.6 per cent) as compared to the state’s forestry but also thinly dispersed consisting of various kinds of herbs and sherbs. Kikar and Janti are the most popular flora of this region. According to the Agricultural census conducted in the year 1994-95, the number of operational land holdings in the District was 1,23,713 covering an area of 3.46 Lakh hectares of these 52 per cent were having an area up to 2 hectares and 29 per cent between 2 to 5 hectares and only 19 per cent were having more than 5 hectares. The

District is basically agriculture dominant. Out of the total main workforce of the District 70 per cent people are engaged in agriculture and allied activities. During 1994-95, the net area sown was 3.55 lakh hectares i.e. 97.27 per cent to the total cultivable area. During 1994-95 the gross irrigated area in the District was 2.34 lakh hectares which constituted 41 per cent of the total cropped area whereas the net area irrigated was 1.99 lakh hectares of which 1.11 lakh hectares was irrigated under the Canals and the remaining 0.88 lakh hectares by tube wells. The Jui Canal Project, Siwani Canal Project, Loharu Canal Project and Indira Canal project have brought a remarkable change in the rural economy of the District. The lift system adopted in these canals has made easy assess of water for irrigation to the driest part of the District. The sprinkler irrigation has become very popular in Loharu and Badhara Blocks. However, the tube wells are the main source of irrigation in these Blocks. The main food crops in Rabi are wheat, gram, barley and mustard. Bajra is the main crop of Kharif. Besides, cotton and pulses also constitute a major part of it. Of the total area sown 200 hectares was under rice, 72,500 under wheat, 1,58,400 under bajra, 1,46,900 under pulses, 1,02,500 under oil seeds and 33,500 under cotton in 1994-95. This shows that the maximum part of the sown area in the District is under Bajra (44.6 per cent) followed by pulses (41.4 per cent) and oil seeds (28.9 per cent) whereas the area under rice is microscopic. The gram and oil seeds are the major crops of the District both in respect of the sown area as well as the production comprising about thirty-six per cent and eighteen per cent of the area and thirty-six per cent and eighteen per cent of the production

of the state respectively.\textsuperscript{29} The industrial background of District is not very sound. Though there are certain big factories like Bhiwani Textile Mill, Mohta Iron and Steel Strips etc., yet the total number of registered factories in the District is 105, out of which 101 are in working order in which the number of workers employed is 11,917 constituting three per cent of the total work force of the state as per 1994-95 reports.\textsuperscript{30} These factories are highly centralized and most of which are in Bhiwani city excluding CCI, Charkhi Dadri (now a sick unit) and few others. Almost all the villages of the District are provided with electricity, safe drinking water and metalled roads facilities. The length of metalled roads in the district is 1916 Km. and that of unmetalled is 118 Km. connecting all the Block headquarters very well whereas the length of railway line falling within the District is 145 Km. There are 286 Post Offices and 39 Telephone Exchanges equipped with STD/ISD facilities available in all the Blocks.\textsuperscript{31} The District has 993 cooperative societies having total membership of 2,56,127. There is one Central Cooperative Bank at Bhiwani having 21 Branches all over the District, 7 Primary Land Development Banks located at Bhiwani, Loharu, Bawani Khera, Dadri, Badhra, Siwani and Tosham and 178 Mini Banks. Besides, there are 38 Commercial Bank branches out of which 22 are in the urban areas and 16 in rural areas. There are 258 hospitals/ dispensaries, 22 Ayurvedic, Unani and Homeopathy hospitals and 8 Family Welfare Centres in the District with 7152 Beds. According to 1992 cattle census, the live stock population was 6,54,900 as compared to 6,79,800 heads during 1988. Of the total population, the cattle constituted eighteen per cent, buffaloes thirty-eight per cent, sheep fifteen per cent, goats fourteen per cent

\textsuperscript{30} Ibid., p.375.
\textsuperscript{31} Ibid., p.465.
and others fifteen per cent. The livestock density was 158 heads per Sq. Km. as against 157 in the state. The District has a good net work of veterinary institutions providing health cover to live stock population. Besides, there are 36 Veterinary Hospital, 50 Veterinary Dispensaries, 5 Artificial Semenation Centres, 67 Live Stock Centres, 11 Sheep Wool Extraction Centres and 1 Poultry Extraction Centre and 13 Camel Breeding Centres in the district to provide a good net work for animal health. There are five employment exchanges in the District. The number of educated unemployed registered with these were 58,125 as on 28-2-1996, out of which 8186 were women, 9496 Scheduled Castes, 4156 Backward Classes. The number of families identified for imparting employment under "One Family One Job" were 6425. The Tehsil-wise composition of these families were 2155 in Bhiwani, 2493 in Dadri, 695 in Bawani Khera, 582 in Tosham and 500 in Loharu.

The various steps taken by DRDA, Bhiwani for Infra-structural development to IRDP beneficiaries are to establish a Hatchery unit at Bhiwani during 1979-80 to promote broiler rearing in the area to provide day old chicks to the IRDP beneficiaries; establishment of a Diagnostic Lab to diagnose all types of diseases of animals; and a Seman Bank was also set up for breeding the animals of rural folks; Government Model Exotic Animal Farm was established in 1973 with cent per cent grant by Indian Dairy Cooperative Ltd., Baroda with the aim to produce good Pedigreed Jersey bullocks. As the agriculture is the main occupation of this District and a major part of rural population is engaged with it, hence it is essential to provide good infra-structural facilities to get the desired results. The various steps taken in this direction were as such: High Yielding Varieties seeds of different crops are being supplied to the farmers at subsidized rates through Agriculture
Development officer (ADO) of Agriculture Department, HAFED, Mini Banks, Haryana Seed Development Corporation and Haryana Agro Industries Corporation at their door-steps. There is Government Seed Farm at Kohlawas for production of these crops besides Krishi Gyan Kendra, Bhiwani which provides necessary guidance to the farmers. There are more than 100 supply points for the supply of fertilizers owned by Government agencies as well as by the private businessmen. About 140 workers including 5 ADOs (Plant Protection) of Agriculture Department are rendering guidance to the farmers about the latest technology and plant protection measures through the use of pesticides and insecticides. Haryana Land Reclamation and Development Corporation, Forest Department, Soil Conservation Department and Haryana State Minor Irrigation and Tube well Corporation are the main agencies involved in the activities of land development.

The Dairy Development Department is sponsoring cases for Mini Dairy to the unemployed who are trained by the department keeping in view the extension services being provided by the department. There was only one milk plant at Bhiwani being run by the Haryana Dairy Development Co-operative Federation. Which has been closed now. There is no chilling plant in this District. The training programme is being undertaken through District Dairy Development Officer and Deputy-Director, Animal Husbandry. There are 6 sheep extension centres and 5 wool grading centres. The District Industries Centre, Bhiwani and the office of the Deputy Director (SISI) are providing technical assistance to the potential entrepreneurs. The District Marketing centre is also arranging the supply of raw material to help rural industrial units in marketing their products. The training to artisans is also arranged through ITIs and master craftsman under TRYSEM.
Profile of Bhiwani Block

Bhiwani Block was established in 1964. It consists of an area of 605.4 Sq. Km. out of which 44 Sq. Km. is under Municipal committee. It has a population of 2,74,704 as per 1991 census of which 1,47,328 are males and 1,27,368 females. The sex ratio is 865 and density is 453 persons per Sq. Km. The rural population is 1,53,075 (55.7 per cent) of which 82,359 are males 70,716 are females. The literacy rate among rural population is 43.2 per cent i.e. 65,993 which consists of 46,992 males and 19,001 females. The strength of Scheduled Castes is 51,671 constituting nineteen per cent of total population of the Block. It consists of one Town and 53 Villages along with 65 Gram Sabhas. There are 43,067 main workers, 5,859 marginal workers and 1,04,149 non-workers constituting twenty-eight per cent, four per cent and sixty-eight per cent respectively. The main workers consist of 35,088 cultivators, 12,409 agriculture labourers and 1,084 involved in allied agricultural activities, 2,048 in cottage industries, 10,833 in trade and commerce and 9,334 in other industries. The above said figures show that the percentage of people engaged in industry, service and business (ISB) is remarkably good, Bhiwani city being a well developed market. There is hundred per cent electrification in rural areas. All the 53 villages are connected with electricity, metalled roads and safe drinking water facilities. There are 49 Post Offices and 7 Telegraph Offices in this block. There are 21 Commercial Banks including one unit of SBI, 7 Regional Rural Banks, one Land Development Bank, 4 Cooperative Banks and one Cooperative Society known as farm service society in the Block.

The total reported area in this Block is 87,000 hectares out of which 73,000 hectares is net cultivated area, 4,000 hectares
is current fallows and 10,000 hectares is uncultivated and the area under forest is nil in this Block. The net area irrigated in the Block is 42,805 hectares constituting fifty-nine per cent to the total area sown. The main source of irrigation is canals covering 38,355 hectares land constituting about ninety per cent of the total irrigated area and there are 2,956 tube wells which irrigates 4,450 hectares land. In the Block 36,764 hectares area is double/multiple cropped which is thirty-four per cent of the net area sown. The area under major crops is 19,999 hectares wheat, 24,077 hectares gram, 9,807 hectares cotton, 14,513 hectares oil seeds and 21,749 hectares bajra. The above figures show that the major crops of this Block are gram, bajra, wheat and oil seeds. There are 18,000 plough animals and 49,900 buffaloes and 18,700 cows, 8,200 pigs, 25,100 goats, 30,500 sheep and 6,200 poultry birds in the Block. There are 10 large scale and 1,458 small scale industries, 92 handloom units, 24 cotton spinning and weaving industries, 172 shoe making units, 92 village oil expellers, 76 blacksmith units.

Profile of Badhara Block

Badhara block came into existence in 1962. It consists of an area of 505.17 Sq. Km. and a population of 1,09,567 as per 1991 census of which 58,048 are males and 51,519 females. The rural population is 1,09,567 and urban is nil, as the name of this Block is after Badhara village and there is no Town in this Block. The sex ration is 887 females per 1000 males and density of population is 216 persons per Sq. Km. Out of the total population 43,438 people are literate constituting 31,468 (72 per cent) males and 11,970 (28 per cent) females. The strength of scheduled castes is 17,468 constituting 16 per cent of the total population of the Block. This Block consists of 68 villages along with 63 gram
sabhas. There are 31,105 main workers, 4,948 marginal worker and 73,514 non-workers constituting twenty-eight per cent, five per cent and sixty-seven per cent respectively. The main workers consist of 25,563 males and 5,542 females. Among the main workers 22,108 are cultivators and 3,531 agricultural labourers constituting seventy-one per cent and eleven per cent respectively. Thus about four-fifths of the total work force of main workers is engaged in agricultural activities in this block. As there are a few small scale industries so a little part of population is engaged with Industry, Service and Business (ISB) sector. All the villages of this block are provided with safe-drinking water, electricity and connected with metalled roads even after the adverse climatic conditions. There are 18 Post Offices, One Telegraph Office and 6 Dispensaries, 7 Ayurvedic Dispensaries and 15 High, 9 Middle and 56 Primary schools in this Block. There are 3 Commercial Banks, 4 Regional Rural Banks, One Development Bank and 2 Cooperative Banks.

The total geographical area of the Block is 51,747 hectares of which 44,891 hectares (90.38 per cent) is under cultivation. During 1983-84, the cultivable land was 44,891 hectares of which ninety per cent was net area sown and the total cropped area was 67,204 hectares. The major sources of irrigation in this Block are tube wells and canals and the sprinkling system of irrigation is very popular. The total irrigated area was 15,400 hectares and there were 2,136 pumping sets/tube wells and 3,166 sprinkler sets. The major crops in this Block are bajra, wheat, gram and sarson covering 30,266 hectares, 10,816 hectares, 19,922 hectares and 3,355 hectares area respectively. Jawar, barley and tobacco are other crops sown in this block. According to 1982 cattle census, the total livestock population was 84,502 of which cattle constituted 21.5 per cent, buffaloes thirty-eight (38) per cent,
sheep eleven (11) per cent, goats 13.5 per cent and others sixteen(16) per cent. In all 15 veterinary institutions are providing animal health cover to the livestock population. As far as the industry is concerned this Block is the poorest in the whole District and is declared by the Government of India as an industrials backward Block. There is no big or middle range industry in this Block. There are 437 small scale industries out of which 19 are that of handloom, 71 shoe making units, 16 village oil expellers, 22 blacksmith units.

**Profile of Loharu Block**

Loharu Block was established in 1955. It consists of an area of 608.74 Sq. Km. and a population of 88,704 as per 1991 census of which 46,502 are males and 42,202 are females. The rural population is 79,833 and that of the urban is 8,871. The rural population is 90 per cent of the total population. The sex ration is 907 females per 1000 males and is 146 persons per Sq. Km. The strength of scheduled castes is 17,263 which is 19.5 per cent of the total population of the Block. It consists of one town and 73 villages along with 62 gram sabhas. The occupational structure of this Block reveals that it consists of 27,708 main workers, 5,712 marginal workers and 55,284 non-workers forming thirty-one per cent, seven per cent and sixty-two per cent respectively. Out of the total main workers population 25,175 are cultivators, 2,651 agricultural labourers 260 are involved in allied agricultural activities, 201 in cottage industries, 1,364 in trade and commerce and 301 in other industries. The major work-force is engaged with agricultural and allied activities. The industry, Service and Business (ISB) sector is very poor in this Block and the bulk of the population (62 per cent) are non-workers. The infra-structure
facilities are satisfactory in this Block even after this fact that the climatic are very odd. All the villages are provided with safe drinking water, electricity and metalled roads facilities. There are 29 Post Offices and one Telegraph Office equipped with STD and ISD facilities. There are three Commercial Banks, 6 Regional Rural Banks, one Land Development Bank and 2 Cooperative Banks in Loharu Block. The total reported area in this Block is 68,000 hectares of which 58,000 hectares is net cultivated area, 2,000 hectares current fallows and 1,000 hectares under forest, 7,000 hectares not available for cultivation. In this Block 45,994 hectares area is double/multiple cropped which is forty-four per cent of the net area sown (1,06,278 hectares). The area under major crops is 34,054 hectares gram, 33,962 hectares bajra, 11,562 hectares oil seeds, 7,135 hectares wheat and 587 hectares cotton. The above figures show that gram, bajra and oil seeds are the major crops of this Block constituting thirty-two per cent, thirty-two per cent and eleven per cent respectively of the net area sown. The net area irrigated is 31,369 hectares constituting 53 per cent to the total area sown. The main source of irrigation are canals and tube wells. The sprinkling system of irrigation is very popular in this Block out of the total irrigated area, 28,512 hectares (93 per cent) is irrigated by tube wells and 2,857 hectares by canals. The lift system of irrigation is popular in this Block. There are 2,569 electric motors which lift water at various sites. There are 4,700 plough animals and 35,900 dairy animals out of which 28,200 are buffaloes and 7,700 cows besides, 200 pigs, 12,300 goats, 10,700 sheep and 700 poultry birds in this Block. This Block is industrially backward declared by the Government of India and there is no major industry in this Block except a few middle range industries in Loharu city. The number of small scale industries is significant i.e. 548 of which
are that of handloom, 15 cotton spinning and weaving units, 79 khadi units, 110 shoe making units and 15 village oil expellers.

In brief we may conclude that the performance of a programme has a direct co-relation with the profile of that area where it is going to be implemented. The profile not only determine the viability of a particular programme but also the perception of the people to a greater extent. The state of Haryana came into existence on November 1\textsuperscript{st}, 1996 as the 17\textsuperscript{th} state of Indian Union. It is a small state with an area of 44,212 Sq. Km. constituting 1.35 per cent of the Indian Union. It is on the north-western side of the Indian Union physically, it falls into the broad natural divisions—the sub-Himalayan and the Indo-Gangetic Plain which runs in south-eastern directions almost parallel to each other. No important river passes through the state. Most of the year, the climate of the state is of pronounced character. It is very hot in summer and markedly cold in winter. There are two well marked seasons in the State. It has a population of 1,64,63,614 : males 88,27,474 and females 76,36,174. It is densely populated as compared to the national average and three-fourths of the state population is residing in rural areas. The state’s population is Hindu dominant (89 per cent). The scheduled castes constitute about one-fifth of the state’s population. Whereas strength of scheduled tribes is nil. The literacy rate in the state is somewhat better (55.35 per cent) than the national average (52.21 per cent). But it is poor on the part of women who constitute only one-third of the total literate population of the state and two-thirds of the literates are residing in urban areas. Besides, the state has provided a good network for human as well as animal health.
In the short span of its existence the state has shown remarkable growth in the fields of agriculture, industry and infrastructural development. Today, it is one of the most developed states of the Indian Union. It was the first to provide electricity, pure water supply and metalled roads facilities to all its villages and towns by 1981. The state has made significant development in the fields of transport and communication. Almost all the towns are enjoying the facilities of STD/ISD. The economy of the state has increased significantly in the last three decades as it is one of the states having highest per capita income i.e. almost one and half times to that of national average. Hence the people of Haryana have good purchasing power. Less than one-third of the state’s population is engaged in production and two-thirds are non-workers. Among the non-workers three-fours are residing in rural areas. Almost sixty per cent of the population derives their livings from agriculture. The average size of land holdings is decreasing day by day and it is 2.43 hectares at present Haryana is basically a rural dominant state and agriculture is the backbone of the state’s economy though considerable network of industry has been established. Agriculture and allied sectors pay about 40 per cent of the state’s gross domestic production and sixty per cent of the total main work force is attached with primary sector. The area under forests in the state is not only thinly dispersed but also poor (2.5 per cent) as compared to national average. Almost eighty per cent of the cultivable area is sown and half of it is double/multiple cropped. Haryana is beneficiary of the multi-purpose projects on Satluj and Beas. The major irrigation projects are Western Yamuna Canal, Bhakra Canal and Gurgaon Canal. The completion of Jui, Siwani and Loharu lift Irrigation Schemes and Jawaharlal Nehru Irrigation Scheme have transformed the rural economy of southern Haryana in general and District Bhiwani in particular. Canals (51
per cent) and tube wells (48 per cent) are the major source of Irrigation in the state. The state government has taken concrete steps to raise the standard of living of the farmers. It has not only written off cooperative loans of farmers but also provided other supportive facilities to them. The effects of the Green Revolution have clearly reflected in the state. Today, Haryana is not only self-sufficient in food grains production but also among the top contributors of food grains to the central pool. The state has a very sound industrial base and it produces the largest number of tractors in the country. One out of every four bicycles is produced here. Panipat, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Hisar, Ambala, Yamuna Nagar etc. have developed the advanced centres of industries and the state has a bright future in this direction.

The District Bhiwani came into existence as the 8th district of Haryana on December 22, 1972. It is situated on the south-west of the state of Haryana. It has a long boundary with the state of Rajasthan. Though it forms a part of Indo-Gangetic Alluvial Plain yet largely it is dry and sandy. Sandy dunes, commonly known as the 'Tibbas', can be seen in large number in the south-western parts of the district. The climate is very hot and dry in summer and cold in winter. The dust-storms are very often in May and June. In spite of the fact that Bhiwani is not favourably located, it has an edge over other district so far as the development activities are concerned. It is the second largest District in the state having 11.6 per cent of the total areas and 7 per cent of the total population. More than Eighty per cent of the population is residing in rural areas. The District is thinly populated (222 persons per Sq. Km.) as compared to the state (372 persons per Sq. Km.) and sex ratio is almost the same as that of the state. The district is
Hindu dominant (99 per cent) and almost one per cent of its population is scheduled castes. The district is not evenly populated. The density in North-Eastern parts- Bhiwani, Bawani Khera and Charkhi Dadri- is more than doubled to South-Western parts-Siwani, Loharu and Tosham. The literacy rate in the District is almost the same as that of the state. The percentage of distribution of work force in the District is almost the same as is in the state and two-thirds (67.6 per cent) of the population is non-worker. Among the main workers who constitute less than one-third (27 per cent) of the total population, sixty-nine per cent are engaged in primary sector, eight per cent in secondary sector and twenty-three per cent in tertiary sector. Agriculture is the backbone of the rural economy in the district and almost eighty per cent of the land holdings are up to 5 hectares.

In spite of all the oddities the District has shown a remarkable growth in the all fronts of development. All the villages are provided with electricity, safe drinking water and metalled roads facilities. Besides, health, transport and communication network is very well established in the district. The various canal projects completed so far have brought a significant change in rural economy. The south-western parts of the district are covered by lift system of irrigation covering about sixty per cent of the net area irrigated. Besides, sprinkler system of irrigation has become very sound constituting less than two per cent of the total industries in the state which are highly centralized.

Among the chosen Blocks, Bhiwani Block consists of an area of 659.45 Sq. Km. and a population of 2,74,704 constituting 12.8 per cent and twenty-four per cent respectively of the district. The density of population is more than double to the district. It is
situated on the northern part of the district and has plain area. Besides, agriculture, a significant strength of main workers is engaged in secondary and tertiary sectors due to the availability of good marketing facilities. Infra-structural development is good in this Block. The Badhara and Loharu Blocks are situated on the South-Western part of the district. Both of them have more demographic as well as physical similarities. Loharu Block consists of an area of 608.7 Sq. Km. and a population of 88,704 constituting 11.8 per cent respectively of the district whereas the Badhara Block has an area of 505.17 Sq. Km. and a population of 109,567 i.e. 9.8 per cent and 9.6 per cent of the District. Both of these Blocks are sparsely populated as compared to the average density of the district. It is 146 in Loharu Block and 216 in Badhara. In these Blocks, most of the main workers (80 per cent) are engaged in agriculture an allied activities as the secondary and tertiary sectors are not so sound. Industrially these are among the most backward Blocks in the district and the climatic conditions are very odd. In spite of it, these Blocks also have good infra-structural facilities available.

Thus the profile presents a clear demographic picture of the State, District Bhiwani and that of the selected Blocks to make the understanding more clear about the socio, economic and political milieu of the area of study.